United Nations E/C.2/1999/2/Add.4

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
12 January 1999
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
1999 session
Item 4 of the provisional agenda
Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Quadrennial reports, 1994–1997, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

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1. Latin American Iron and Steel Institute

(Special consultative status granted 1964)

Introduction

Aims and purposes: to study the economic, statistical, marketing, technical and scientific aspects of steelmaking and the equipment used in steel production.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies:

(a) Fourth meeting on environmental management in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Morelia, Mexico, 7-11 August 1994);

(b) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook I: "Water Treatment for Pickling Lines and Techniques for Recycling Sludges for Pickling Lines and Settling Ponds" (1995);

(c) Fifth workshop on environmental management under the auspices of UNIDO (Vitoria, Brazil, 5-9 November 1995);

(d) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook II: "Recycling and Reutilization of Steelmaking Slag and Sludge" (1996);

(e) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook III: "Total System for the Collection, Storage, Slaking and Reuse of Lime" (1997);

(f) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook IV: "Treatment of Wastewater from Hot Rolling Mills with Focus on Oil/Water Separation" (1996);

(g) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook V: "In-Plant Environmental Monitoring Methodology and Instrumentation for Air and Water" (1996);

(h) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook VI: "Techniques for Handling Fine Dusts from EAF/Sinter Plants" (1996);

(i) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook VII: "Heat Recovery from Midrex Plants and Reheating Furnaces" (1998).

Other activities in relation to the United Nations:

(a) Consultations with Gerd Rosenthal, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago;

(b) Consultations with: Bernard Roux-Fouillet, Chief, Enterprise Development Section, Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development Division; Youssef Sabri and Carlos Chanduvi, Industrial Development Officers, UNIDO; and Miguel Rigola, Director, Environment and Energy Branch, Industrial Sectors and Environment Division, UNIDO;

(c) Replies to surveys conducted by A. Noguichi, Trade Division, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva.

2. International Air Transport Association (IATA)

(Special consultative status granted 1949)

Description, aims and objectives of the International Air Transport Association

IATA is a world trade association representing some 260 airlines. The Association was incorporated in 1945 by a special act of the Canadian Parliament as the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, founded at The Hague in 1919. The principal offices of the Association are located in Geneva, Montreal and Singapore. Regional and national offices provide additional services.

An important function of IATA is to represent the collective views and interests of its members. By virtue of the range of its activities, IATA, as an NGO with consultative status, maintains regular relations with many bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies both on matters of a general nature and those of a more specialized or technical nature. Foremost among these is the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the regional civil aviation bodies.

Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization

The formal basis for the long-standing cooperation and relationship between IATA and ICAO are set down in the IATA Articles of Association (article IV, Mission and Aims of IATA). Consequently, IATA is involved in and contributes actively to a broad range of ICAO activities in the field of air navigation, air transport and aviation security.

IATA participates as a standing observer in the ICAO Air Navigation Commission and Air Transport Committee and is actively involved in the following ICAO bodies:

(a) ICAO Assembly (observer status);

(b) Committees of the ICAO Council (observer status);

(c) Specialized panels of the Air Navigation Commission (member status);

(d) Air navigation study groups (member status);

(e) Divisional meetings (observer status);

(f) Regional air navigation meetings (observer status);

(g) Regional planning groups (observer status).

IATA also participates in the meetings of the following bodies and associated working groups: the Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection, the Automatic Dependent Surveillance Panel, the Aeronautical Mobile Communications Panel, the Aeronautical Telecommunication Network Panel, the Continuing Airworthiness Panel, the Dangerous Goods Panel, the Global Navigation Satellite System Panel, the Review of the General Concept of Separation Panel, the Obstacle Clearance Panel, the Flight Recorder Panel, the Secondary Surveillance Radar Improvements and Collision Avoidance Systems Panel, the All Planning and Implementation Regional Groups and the Visual Aids Panel, and participates in the meetings of the associated working groups and subgroups.

IATA provides participants to 13 ICAO air navigation study groups, and joint cooperation also extends to the Industry De/Anti-icing Forum and the Industry Controlled Flight into Terrain Working Group. Members of IATA advisory subcommittees support various ICAO regional seminars.

Finally, IATA is on the ICAO Panel of Aviation Security Experts and has participated in working groups for the amendment of the ICAO security manual and incorporating security into aircraft design. ICAO has participated in IATA Security Advisory Group meetings and security conferences and exhibitions.

Relations with other United Nations organizations

In the area of international tourism cooperation, IATA is a member of the World Tourism Organization Business Council and has contributed to groups and meetings on taxation of travel, tourism safety and security, tourism satellite accounts and trade in services.

There is a standing Universal Postal Union/IATA Contact Group, which meets regularly to examine the regulatory and operational aspects of the transport of mail by air and a Postal Security Action Group to deal with the conveyance of dangerous goods, terrorism involving mail aboard aircraft and combating violations concerning post office mail. The feasibility is being studied of establishing a clearing house for the settlement of mail transportation charges between postal authorities and airlines.

Regarding aviation and the environment, IATA was present at the Convention of the Parties that developed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It also attends some meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technical Advice. The interest for aviation lies in the application of Kyoto targets to aviation bunker fuels and the issue of allocation.

Ad hoc relations are maintained with World Health Organization which participated in 1997 in an IATA group that developed a recommended practice on the carriage of passengers with infectious diseases.

IATA cooperates with the World Meteorological Organization in matters of aeronautical meteorology and is involved with the work of the Commission on Aeronautical Meteorology.

IATA collaborates with ICAO to ensure that the airline industry's interests with respect to radio frequencies and telecommunications are considered in the International Telecommunications Union's world radio conferences.

UNDP has been assisted by the IATA Air Traffic Control Enhancement and Financing Unit in the billing and collection of air navigation charges for the United Nations Operations in Somalia.

The IATA Live Animals Board meets annually to update the IATA live animals regulations, which were adopted by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species and the Office internationale des epizooties. These regulations are incorporated in law in a number of countries.

There is ongoing cooperation with the World Customs Organization and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) regarding measures to facilitate the shipment of air cargo. IATA is a long-standing member of the ECE Working Party 4 and collaborates with the United Nations Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) Board for the Transport, Tourism and Leisure Industries in the development of passenger data interchange standards.

Note: Although they are not United Nations agencies, it may be noted that IATA cooperates with the World Tourism Organization on aviation and the General Agreement on Trade in Services and with the International

Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) on the proposed UNIDROIT Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and Aircraft Equipment Protocol.

3. International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility (ARC-PEACE)

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Introduction

The civic and creative mission of architects, designers and planners is to build and create for peaceful purposes: planning, designing and preserving the environment and human habitat. ARC-PEACE is an international movement for the prevention of nuclear war and for non-violent conflict resolution among nations, for the protection of the natural environment and for responsible development of our built environment. A total of 27 nations, 16 organizations and 26 individual members are represented in ARC-PEACE.

During the period 1994–1997, ARC-PEACE experienced its most significant growth in branches and individual members, in Latin America. As the result of a successful conference (focusing on implementing the Habitat Agenda) held at **Lima** in November 1997, branches have been formed in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, with another being organized in Cuba at present. As a result, we have begun publishing all materials in both Spanish and English.

Funding has diminished drastically since our founding in 1987 and, in the period 1994–1997, ARC-PEACE activities and publications were greatly limited as a result. At present, the organization receives annual dues from five or six national branches, but much of the money received is from individual memberships. Consequently, fees associated with transferring funds from other countries to headquarters in Sweden consume a significant portion of actual contributions.

ARC-PEACE activities in support of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations

Conferences. In addition to two members of the Executive Committee present at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in **Rio de Janeiro** in June 1992, almost all members of the ARC-PEACE Executive Committee were present at both the World Summit on Social Development in **Copenhagen** in March 1995 and at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in **Istanbul** in June 1996. ARC-PEACE participated in NGO forums (where its scheduled meetings were well-attended) as well as in the respective official conferences by issuing position papers in each case.

In addition, ARC-PEACE representatives were present at all World Summit on Social Development and Habitat II preparatory committee meetings in **New York** as well as at those held in **Geneva** and **Nairobi** for Habitat II. Furthermore, the main ARC-PEACE representative to the United Nations served as co-convenor of the United Nations NGO Human Settlements Caucus at each **New York** preparatory committee and at many sessions of the Commission on Social Development. Finally, the chairman of ARC-PEACE and its main United Nations representative both participated in the United Nations Conference on Ethnic Diversity and Public Policy, held in **New York** in August 1994.

Ongoing involvement in New York. ARC-PEACE representatives participated consistently in the NGO Committee on Human Settlements during the period under review, with the main representative serving as an officer in 1996–1997. ARC-PEACE representatives also frequently participated in the Department of Public Information/NGO Thursday morning briefing sessions. As an example of broadened involvement in support of United Nations activities, the Housing Committee of the local chapter of the United States branch actively prepared for Habitat II from May 1995 to May 1996, with the result that 8 of its 12 members attended the United Nations conference in Istanbul.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes between 1994 and 1997

Although ARC-PEACE has been ready to participate in projects with various United Nations programmes, and has actually held talks with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements on this topic, nothing developed during this period. However, the organization is holding its 1999 annual Executive Committee meeting in Nairobi with the intention of approaching both the Centre and UNEP at that time to request opportunities for future cooperation.

Other relevant ARC-PEACE activities in support of the United Nations

The 1997 ARC-PEACE conference in Lima, mentioned above, focused on implementing the Habitat Agenda internationally, and its representatives in Peru have since

taken an active role in organizing a nationwide conference on the same topic, held there in September 1998.

ARC-PEACE had no opportunity to consult with the United Nations Secretariat during this period.

ARC-PEACE was not requested to prepare papers or other documentation by either the Economic and Social Council or the Secretariat.

During the preparation committee meetings for all the United Nations conferences of this period, ARC-PEACE did, however, participate with other NGO organizations in lobbying national delegations for changes in and additions to the conference documents.

4. International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

The International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals was established in 1969 to coordinate the activities of groups throughout the world opposed to the use of animals for experimental purposes and to encourage the development of procedures and techniques that not only make the use of animals unnecessary but provide safer and more reliable results.

Currently, the Association has 40 affiliate organizations in 20 countries and has developed a network of individual representatives in a further 11 countries where no national organizations exist to promote objectives similar to those of the Association.

During the period under review there was no change in sources of funding for the Association, which continues to rely on support from sympathetic individuals and affiliation fees from member societies. It receives no financial assistance from any governmental source.

United Nations Headquarters

In November 1996 the Association appointed a main representative to further its work within the United Nations. Our representative has attended NGO briefings, consulted with the Secretariat, had meetings with a number of national delegations and officers and explored how the Association can best serve its particular interest and that of the United Nations generally.

We are hopeful that the Association will be able to cooperate with the United Nations in the World Scientific Conference being planned by UNESCO for 1999 and influence the Conference to promote humane scientific research without the abuse of animals.

Promotion of humane research

Belarus

The Association has awarded two financial grants to the Minsk Medical Institute to help establish a tissue-culture laboratory with the aim of reducing animal usage at the Institute. Further grants are planned to ensure a continuing diminution in the number of animals used for experimental purposes.

Russian Federation

Financial assistance has been given to The Centre for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (Moscow) for the publication of a textbook entitled *Bioethics at Higher School*. These books have been adopted by the Russian Agricultural Academy and are now standard textbooks for use in veterinary colleges throughout the Russian Federation.

Kenya

A grant has been awarded to KIOPIA (a Kenyan animal protection society) for the advancement of its work in the care and protection of animals.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Throughout the period under review the Association has continued its work within UNESCO to encourage the establishment by that body of an independent commission of inquiry into the validity of animal tests and the potential of alternative non-animal research techniques. Meetings between the Association's scientific advisers and UNESCO officials have been held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

Production and distribution of educational films

The Association has continued to distribute throughout the world copies of its educational films relating to the abuse of animals in laboratories and elsewhere.

"Creatures of God", a video made in the Arabic language to encourage better treatment of animals, has been distributed throughout the Arabic-speaking world to schools, colleges and universities and has been shown on television networks in a number of countries.

"The Parliament of the Doomed", a video outlining the case against the use of animals for research and arguing for the use of humane alternative methods, has been distributed worldwide. Several different language versions of the video

have been produced to ensure maximum effective distribution.

The Association is currently engaged in the production of a new scientific educational video promoting the use of human tissue as an alternative to animal experiments.

5. International Association of Judges

(Special consultative status granted 1985)

The International Association of Judges (IAJ) was founded in Salzburg, Austria, in 1953 as a professional, non-political, international organization, grouping not individual judges, but national associations of judges. The main aim of the Association is to safeguard the independence of the judiciary as an essential requirement of the judicial function and as a guarantee of human rights and freedom.

Today the organization encompasses 52 such national associations or representative groups (in 1993 there were 35 member associations). The Association has four regional groups: the European Association of Judges, the Iberoamerican Group, the African Group and the Asian, North American and Oceanian Group. The Association has four study commissions, dealing respectively with judicial administration and status of the judiciary, civil law and procedure, criminal law and procedure and public and social law. The sources of funding are the annual membership fees.

The Association has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the International Labour Office and the Council of Europe.

IAJ representatives participated in the following United Nations meetings:

(a) The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, 4th plenary session (Castel Ivano, Italy, 17–19 September 1994);

(b) Third session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 26 April–6 May 1994);

(c) Thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 13–22 April 1994);

(d) Thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 14–23 March 1995);

(e) Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Cairo, 29 April–8 May 1995);

(f) Fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 30 May–9 June 1995);

(g) Reconvened thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 13 and 14 December 1995);

(h) Thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 16–25 April 1996);

(i) International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, plenary session (Courmayeur, Italy, 15 and 16 October 1995);

(j) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights meeting on the Decade for Human Rights Education: human rights training manual for judges and lawyers (Geneva, 5–9 May 1997);

(k) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, second and third inter-sessional meetings (Vienna, 7–9 October and 5 December 1997); meeting on the review of the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs (Vienna, 13–17 October 1997);

(l) Reconvened fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 3 and 4 December 1997);

(m) Seminar on the role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 10–14 November 1997).

In addition, an IAJ representative took part in the follow-up seminar of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to the project for assistance to Albania in the prevention of crime and the administration of justice (Tirana, 27–31 March 1995).

Other relevant activities included the following:

(a) At the request of the Office of the High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights in Geneva, IAJ sent observations concerning Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/42 of 11 April 1997, entitled "Human rights and terrorism" (October 1997);

(b) Presentation to the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court of amendments to article 6 of the draft (June 1997);

(c) Action in implementation of the United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary adopted by the seventh Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Milan, Italy, 26 August–6

September 1985). IAJ representatives participated in the following initiatives:

(i) Seminar on training of judges organized in the framework of the Joint European Community/Council of Europe programme for Albania (Shkodra, Albania, 8–11 November 1994);

(ii) Seminar on training of judges organized in the framework of the Joint European Community/Council of Europe programme for Albania (Tirana, 24–26 January 1995);

(iii) Seminar on the training of professional judges and on the role of the judge in a democratic society (Minsk, 10–12 October 1995);

(iv) Seminar of the Council of Europe on the organization of the judicial system in a State governed by the rule of law (Zagreb, 12 and 13 December 1995);

(v) Seminar of the Council of Europe on the ethics of judges (Slovakia, 12–15 December 1995);

(vi) Conference on current problems in building a democratic State ruled by law, organized by the American Bar Association (ABA)/Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI) (Minsk, 7 and 8 February 1996);

(vii) Technical legal assistance workshop for establishing an independent judiciary in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized by ABA/CEELI (Sarajevo, 13 and 14 February 1996);

(viii) Seminar organized by the Council of Europe (Kiev, 27–29 March 1996);

(ix) Workshop organized by ABA/CEELI for judges of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgystan and Tajikistan on the subjects of judicial ethics and international and national judges' associations (Almaty, 18–21 June 1996);

(x) Seminar of the Council of Europe on judicial systems in European countries (Tbilisi, 29 and 30 August 1996);

(xi) Seminar on court management and judicial independence organized in the framework of the programme for the juridical cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries (Trencianske Teplice, Slovakia, 4–6 September 1996);

(xii) Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for the legal cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries on the subject of judges statute — the role of the judge in a democratic society (Bucharest, 19–21 March 1997);

(xiii) Seminar organized by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the National Council of the Judiciary in Poland on guarantees of independence of the judiciary in a State governed by the rule of laws (Slok, Poland, 23–26 June 1997);

(xiv) Meeting on the status of judges in Europe organized by the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France, 9–11 July 1997);

(xv) Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for the juridical cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries (Chisinau, 18 and 19 September 1997);

(xvi) Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for the juridical cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries (Tbilisi, 7 and 8 October 1997).

6. International Association of Lions Clubs

(General consultative status granted 1998)

Lions Clubs International has approximately 43,900 Lions clubs with more than 1.4 million members in 185 countries or geographical locations. Lions clubs also sponsor Leo clubs for young adults. There are currently 5,331 Leo clubs with a membership of 128,734 in 134 countries. Lions Clubs International is a non-political organization devoted to the betterment of social and humanitarian conditions. The motto of the association is "We serve," and its activities parallel closely those of the United Nations in the fields of economic, social and humanitarian development. The mission statement of the association is: "To create and foster a spirit of understanding among all people for humanitarian needs by providing voluntary services through community involvement and international cooperation".

In the past four years, membership overseas has increased, while membership in North America has decreased. The overall number of members has increased by approximately 9,000, and the number of countries or geographical locations has grown from 178 to 185 (adding Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Georgia, Guinea-

Bissau, Palau and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

The association was recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for the **general category** (category I) in January 1998. Appointments of Lion representatives are made annually by each international president to represent the association at the United Nations in New York and at United Nations branches in Geneva and Vienna. In addition, the association is affiliated with UNESCO, WHO and, since 1994, UNICEF. Annual appointments are made to each. The association is also allowed an observer at specific meetings of FAO (no formal affiliation), and has had a close working relationship with UNHCR, UNEP, and UNDP. The official representatives of the association attend the periodic meetings of those specialized agencies with which it is affiliated as well as periodic conferences (such as the fiftieth annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference, which was held in New York from 10 to 12 September 1997.

Within the past four years, the following represent areas of greatest cooperation with the United Nations:

(a) Continued participation with WHO on the implementation of a major service commitment in sight entitled SightFirst. The WHO programme director serves on the SightFirst Advisory Committee as a member of the SightFirst Proposal Review Committee, reviewing and approving grant applications from around the world. The association maintains a paid adviser with WHO during the duration of the SightFirst Programme. The association is also represented on the WHO Committee to plan blindness prevention activities from 1995 to 2015;

(b) The programme of providing major grants for sight-related projects began in 1990. Through 1997, 333 grants have been awarded in the amount of $66,849,549 in 60 countries on 5 continents. Results include 47 eye clinics/hospitals, more than 1 million cataract surgeries, more than 6 million patients screened, more than 2.5 million patients treated with Ivermectin and training opportunities provided for 1,838 medical eye care professionals;

(c) Active participation on the NGO committees on narcotics and substance abuse in New York and the corresponding committee in Vienna;

(d) Implementation with UNESCO of the International Literacy and Culture Programme by Leo Clubs;

(e) Sponsorship of an annual Lions Day to which the Secretary-General and representatives of various United Nations humanitarian agencies have been keynote speakers in New York. Representatives from United Nations agencies have also been featured in similar programmes around the world;

(f) Promotion of Edukits of UNICEF through association publication (available in all 11 official association languages: Chinese, English, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish) and the handling of contributions through the Lions Clubs International Foundation to the UNICEF offices;

(g) Promotion of a diabetes awareness programme in all countries of Lionism, the focus of which was formulated as a result of original contributions of WHO, specifically from Dr. Mitrofanov and Dr. Khaltaev;

(h) Establishment of a Lions Humanitarian Task Force manual based on the Argentine White Helmet proposal, whereby knowledgeable Lions are willing to volunteer their expertise to help in times of natural disaster or other emergency situations.

Other relevant activities

In 1997, the association made a contribution of $1,000 for the Department of Public Information NGO Resource Centre. The contribution was delivered to the Chief of Institutional Relations and NGO Section of the Department. The association's major publication, *THE LION Magazine (THE LION en français* and *THE LION en español*), in the December 1997 issue contained an article by the United States ambassador to the United Nations urging payment by the United States of America of United Nations dues.

7. International Association of Penal Law

(Special consultative status granted 1948)

The Association

The International Association of Penal Law (AIDP) is a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States. It was founded in 1924 in Paris as a successor of the Internationale Kriminalistische Vereinigung (IKV), which had been established in 1889.

The Association is guided by the principles established by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is a scientific association whose activities are based on the understanding that criminality, its prevention and the suppression of crime must

be considered from the perspective of scientific study of the cause of crime, of the offender and of legal safeguards for society. AIDP tends to promote a more humane and efficient administration of justice.

Cooperation with the United Nations

In this aim, the Association is closely cooperating with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Division for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. This cooperation is achieved in particular through participation in sessions of the Division for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, contributing to United Nations activities, hosting meetings for the United Nations, publishing United Nations materials and contributing to United Nations research and training projects. The Association also cooperates by organizing joint seminars at the Institute for Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa, Italy, which is affiliated with the United Nations. In such seminars, the Association has focused on subjects such as codification of criminal codes and codes of criminal procedure, international cooperation, in particular extradition, transfer of prisoners and transfer of criminal proceedings.

Activities in support of the establishment of an International Criminal Court

(a) Committee of experts meeting, 34 experts from 12 countries and 15 universities (24–28 June 1995);

(b) International experts conference, 66 participants, including 39 reporters from 29 countries and 29 universities (3–8 December 1995);

(c) Informal inter-sessional meeting of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, 34 experts from 20 countries. Three documents were drafted to be presented to the Preparatory Committee: "Rules of Evidence and Procedure", by Mark Jennings (Australia); "Applicable Law and General Principles of Criminal Law", by Donald K. Piragoff (Canada); "International Cooperation and Judicial Assistance: ILC Draft Statute parts 7 and 8", by Pieter Kruger (South Africa) (10–14 July 1996);

(d) Informal inter-sessional meeting of the Preparatory Committee on rules of procedure and evidence, 56 experts from 31 countries. A document was drafted to be presented to the Preparatory Committee: "Abbreviated Compilation of Proposals on the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (29 May–4 June 1997);

(e) Informal inter-sessional meeting of the Preparatory Committee on international cooperation, 60 experts from 35 countries (16–22 November 1997).

Recent activities

The XVI International Congress of Penal Law

The Association has devoted a major part of its recent work to activities concerning the combat of international organized crime. The Centre for International Crime Prevention has recently concentrated its efforts in this area. The decision to devote the Association's scientific activities to this transboundary threat against society was taken shortly after the last International Congress of Penal Law (Rio de Janeiro, 1994). The next congress, which is scheduled for Budapest, 5–11 September 1999, will cover a single subject: criminal justice systems: facing the challenge of organized crime. This is the first time in the history of the Association's quinquennial congresses of penal law that this has been done.

In selecting a theme that, until now, has been considered more criminological than juridical, AIDP is marking a major evolution that is occurring in almost all countries, even if the rhythm and resulting juridical forms of this evolution are different. The objective of the Congress is less to arrive at one of several definitions of the notion of organized crime than it is to develop an inventory of the transformations that it creates in criminal law systems, whether it concerns the attribution of responsibility, the adoption of sanctions, the definition of crimes, the development of rules of evidence or the adoption of methods of cooperation and judicial mutual aid.

The hypothesis that underlies this objective is that the need to effectively repress activity, which is particularly difficult in this area, conflicts almost inevitably with the requirements of the rule of law, that is, with the fundamental principles of criminal law and the obligation to respect the fundamental rights of the individual.

Publications

The main publication organ of the Association is the *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal*. Of particular interest are the following volumes dealing with subjects also dealt with by the United Nations:

(a) The regionalization of international criminal law and the protection of human rights in international cooperation in criminal proceedings (No. 1–2/1995);

(b) Criminal justice systems facing the challenge of organized crime (No. 3–4/1996), or Inquisitorial-accusatorial: the collapse of dogmas in criminal procedure.

Moreover, the Association publishes *Nouvelles Études Pénales* (*NEP*). In this series, subjects such as crime by Government (*NEP* 12), the International Criminal Court (*NEP* 13 and 13 *bis*) or impunity for international crimes and serious violations of fundamental human rights were dealt with.

As at December 1997, 96 books of institute proceedings had been published. Some of the proceedings of the Institute's activities are contained in the *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* and *Nouvelles Études Pénales*, while others are published in-house by the Institute in the series Quaderni. The Institute also has publishing agreements with two major Italian publishing companies, Cedam (Pavia) and Jovene (Naples), for Italian-language publications. In addition, the Superior Council of Judges has published five books of conference proceedings it co-sponsored with the Institute. Major book publishers in the United States of America, France, Italy, Lebanon and the Netherlands have also published some of the Institute's proceedings.

A draft statute for an International Criminal Court (Siracusa Draft) was prepared by a committee of experts who met at the Institute in June 1995. This text, dated 31 July 1995, was submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court in August 1995 and the updated text was then elaborated at the international experts conference in December 1995. The updated Siracusa Draft of 15 March 1996 was submitted for consideration to the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court.

At the informal inter-sessional meeting held 16–22 November 1997, the abbreviated compilation of proposals on international cooperation and judicial assistance (ICC Statute parts 7 and 8) was drafted. It was presented to the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court.

Publications included:

(a) "International Criminal Justice: Historic and Contemporary Perspectives", *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (1996);

(b) "The International Criminal Court: Observations and Issues Before the 1997–98 Preparatory Committee; and Administrative and Financial Implications", *Nouvelles Études Pénales* (1997);

(c) "Observations on the Consolidated International Criminal Court." Text Before the Final Session of the Preparatory Committee, *Nouvelles Études Pénales* (1998).

8. War Resisters' International

(Special consultative status granted 1973)

War Resisters' International (WRI) is an umbrella organization which includes several associations of conscientious objectors in 33 countries and five continents. WRI provides support for objectors and combats all forms of war and violence, wherever found.

Every three or four years, WRI organizes an international peace conference. The most recent one was held in São Paulo, Brazil, in December 1994, and the next one will be held in Poreč, Croatia in September 1998. Every year, a committee of representatives of WRI member groups meets. The meeting was held in Liège, Belgium, in 1995, in Urnieta, Spain, in 1996 and in Carmaux, France, in 1997. The secretariat, which consists of three members, is in London. Funding is through donations from individuals and private foundations.

WRI is a founding member of the Balkan Peace Team (BPT), which was active in Zagreb, Croatia, and in Belgrade and Priština, Yugoslavia, in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. In cooperation with organizations of civil society affiliated with the United Nations, BPT provides support to local pacifist movements in their opposition to war.

In 1994, WRI participated in a conference organized by ecologist deputies to the European Parliament with a view to the creation of a European peace corps. A camp, financed by the European Voluntary Service Fund, was opened in Pakrac.

In 1995, WRI sent a delegate to Chechnya to open a Centre for Peace and Human Rights. This centre was opened in Grozny in cooperation with Quaker Peace and Service of Moscow. WRI financed a fact-finding tour which made it possible for two Russian and two Chechen women to lecture in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Working groups on Africa and Latin America are considering possibilities for the support and promotion of conscientious objection in countries where conscription exists. Meetings of conscientious objectors were held in Chile and Paraguay in 1995, and an international meeting was held in Ndjamena in August 1996.

In 1996, WRI helped to finance a study on the situation of conscientious objectors in Europe and throughout the world entitled "Conscientious Objection and Conscription Documentation Project". The information collected therein served as a basis for the official document submitted by the secretariat of the Commission on Human Rights in March 1997 (E/CN.4/1997/99).

Reports on the situation of conscientious objectors, entitled "Issues of Conscience and Military Service", are sent regularly to the Human Rights Committee in Geneva as part of its consideration of follow-up to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In Latin America, several conscientious objectors' associations asked to join WRI after the triennial conference held in São Paulo in December 1994. They formed a network and met in Guatemala in 1996 and in Ecuador in 1997.

WRI works closely with the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. Together they established the Coordinating Committee for Conflict Resolution Training in Europe, a training of trainers group on non-violence. WRI participates in Quaker Peace and Service activities in the Balkans and the Caucasus. It is a member of the International Peace Bureau and supports the activities of Amnesty International.

WRI has accredited representatives to United Nations Headquarters in New York and to the United Nations Office at Geneva. In Geneva, its representative participates in the work of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Special Committee for Disarmament and attends the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament. In 1995, it was one of about 100 NGOs from a number of countries which observed the work of the Preparatory Committee for the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It participated in meetings between NGOs and government representatives.

WRI is a member of the NGO Special Committee for Disarmament. Its representative in Geneva has attended several seminars and conferences, to which delegates to the Conference on Disarmament were invited and spoke on nuclear weapons, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In January 1995, a seminar on nuclear deterrence was held at United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris and, in November 1996, NGOs from East and West met in Budapest at an international conference on security and peace in Eastern Europe.

WRI is associated with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) as an observer. In October 1997, its Geneva representative participated in the work of CONGO in that city.

In January–February 1995 and March–April 1997, the WRI representative in Geneva participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights as an NGO delegate. He made statements on the issue of conscientious objection, which is on the Commission's agenda. He proposed amendments to the Commission's resolution on conscientious objection to military service (1995/83) with a view to granting refugee status to objectors who fled their countries. He was supported in this task by Amnesty International and Quaker International Service delegates to governments, who submitted a new resolution in 1998. This amendment was incorporated into Commission resolution 1998/77 at the fifty-fourth session.

9. Médecins sans frontières (International)

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Médecins sans frontières (MSF) is the world's largest independent organization for emergency medical relief. In its first 25 years of action, MSF has established a worldwide reputation for providing quick and effective aid to those whose lives are put at risk by war or natural disaster. Médecins sans frontières is completely independent of all Governments and institutions, as well as political, economic and religious influences. Consequently, MSF provides effective medical aid with or without the consent of the host Government, whereas other agencies sometimes cannot. Every year around 2,000 MSF volunteers work alongside several thousand local staff on projects in some 80 countries worldwide. In addition to providing emergency relief aid, MSF speaks out about the systematic abuses of humanitarian law and human rights we witness, often bringing injustice and malpractice to the world's attention.

The international network of MSF is made up of 19 national sections. The international secretariat based in Brussels is responsible for coordinating the Geneva- and New York-based liaison activities with other international organizations and the United Nations, and for the fulfilment of the organization's consultative status to the Economic and Social Council, which was granted in 1993.

MSF receives grants from international organizations and Governments for up to 51 per cent of its total resources, including 4 per cent to 10 per cent from UNHCR. These funds are allocated to such programmes as a new hospital surgery unit in Afghanistan, basic health care and repatriation of Angolan refugees in Angola, emergency rehabilitation of health facilities in Armenia, assistance with Myanmar refugees at the Myanmar-Thailand border, assistance in refugee camps in Burundi and Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, a hospital in Kismayo, Somalia, assistance to displaced populations in Chechnya and Sri Lanka, emergency assistance to refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, programmes in Guinea and Kenya, etc.

MSF, along with UNICEF and WHO, created the International Coordination Group in January 1997. This four-year-long medical project began after the disastrous outbreaks of meningitis in 1995/96 in West Africa, and seeks to ensure better coordination in guaranteeing the availability of significant vaccine stocks for major epidemics.

During the past five years, Médecins sans frontières participated, in New York and Geneva, in numerous meetings involving staff and officers of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and Member States of the United Nations.

From April 1994 to the present, MSF has been providing assistance in the Rwanda-Burundi-Democratic Republic of the Congo area, and extensively communicating with the United Nations departments, specialized agencies, Member States of the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council on the plight of the civilians in the region. The first of such meetings was in April 1994, when MSF representatives met with Ambassador Keating of New Zealand, then President of the Security Council, to brief him about the breadth of massacres directly witnessed by MSF teams in Butare, Rwanda.

Throughout the Bosnia/former Yugoslavia crisis, from Vukovar (1991) to Gorazde (1994) and Srebrenica (1995), MSF made numerous contacts and held meetings with United Nations officials and Member States. MSF expressed the frustration of relief teams regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, provided first-hand testimony and spelled out the humanitarian dilemma at every stage of the conflict.

On 25 and 26 July 1996, MSF representatives met with various ambassadors of the Economic Community of West African States to raise the humanitarian community's awareness of the situation in Liberia and the suffering of the civilian population in Monrovia.

In December 1996 and February 1997, MSF representatives repeatedly addressed the subgroup on NGOs at the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System. Concerning Economic and Social Council decision 1996/297, the MSF delegate to the United Nations asked to extend current NGO affiliation beyond the levels of participation with the Council in the United Nations.

On 12 February 1997, under the Somavia formula, MSF, together with CARE, the International Committee of the Red Cross and OXFAM, was invited to brief the Security Council and member States of the Economic and Social Council on the situation in the Great Lakes region. On that occasion, MSF representatives came directly from Bujumbura, Kigali and Kinsagani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, to give first-hand accounts of the deteriorating situation in Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Médecins sans frontières representatives also participated in numerous seminars and conferences, such as one on health coordination in emergency situations (Division of Emergency and Humanitarian Action, WHO, Geneva, March 1997), the Inter-agency Advisory Group on Refugee Health (UNHCR, November 1997), a meeting on the new emergency health kit (UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and others) and the conference on the establishment of an international criminal court.

In addition, the MSF delegate to the United Nations in New York participates in the weekly meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee, chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Committee is the central humanitarian policy-making body in the United Nations system, with a mechanism by which joint decisions are taken on how best to respond to specific humanitarian crises. Committee members include the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCHR, the International Organization for Migration and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Issues covered in these meetings include the provision of assistance and protection to internally displaced people, linking relief and development, strengthening system-wide accountability, monitoring and evaluation, the setting of priorities for advocacy campaigns and determining the allocation of responsibilities and operational responses to particular crises.

MSF also helps frame the agenda of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for its monthly meetings with InterAction members at headquarters in New

York. Similar meetings are held in Geneva with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Steering Committee of Emergency Relief. MSF also participates in the Executive Committee of UNHCR and its standing meetings. The situation of refugees and displaced populations has been regularly discussed at the highest level between the directors of MSF sections and UNHCR officials. Informal consultation and information exchange at every level takes place on a regular basis with MSF, our United Nations colleagues, donor countries and Member States of the United Nations, both at Headquarters and in the field.

10. Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association

(Special consultative status granted 1953)

The Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA) was founded in 1928 to further the cause of peace by fostering friendships and the exchange of knowledge among women of the Pacific and South-East Asia region for the study and betterment of social, economic and cultural conditions. PPSEAWA has member associations in 19 countries. The voting members of PPSEAWA are not individual people — they are national member associations, each having one vote, regardless of size. We hope to have a twentieth national member association in Papua New Guinea within a year or two.

During the years 1994–1997, PPSEAWA representatives followed sessions of the General Assembly when appropriate; the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in New York, Geneva, and Vienna; sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok; sessions of UNESCO in Paris and UNICEF in New York; as well as the weekly briefings conducted by the Department of Public Information.

PPSEAWA was represented at the following United Nations conferences and meetings:

(a) Commission on the Status of Women, New York, annual sessions: thirty-eighth, 7–18 March 1994; thirty-ninth, 13 March–8 April 1995; fortieth, 11–22 March 1996; forty-first, 10–21 March 1997;

(b) Department of Public Information, annual conference for non-governmental organizations, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997;

(c) ESCAP, Bangkok, annual sessions: fifty-first, 24 April–1 May 1995; fifty-second, 17–24 April 1996; fifty-third, 23–30 April 1997;

(d) UNESCO NGO Standing Committee meetings, Paris: 21–22 November 1994; 27–29 March 1995; 1–2 December 1995;

(e) Series of three meetings sponsored by UNESCO and hosted by the Russian Academy of Administration, Moscow, 23–25 November 1994; 2–5 June 1995; 22–26 January 1997;

(f) Second Ministerial Meeting for Women in Development, Jakarta, 7–14 June 1994;

(g) International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994;

(h) Preparatory committee meetings for World Summit on Social Development, New York and Manila, January 1995;

(i) World Summit on Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995;

(j) UNESCO International Consultation on Girls' and Women's Education in the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 10–21 April 1995;

(k) Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4 August–5 September 1995, and the NGO Forum, Huairou, China, 30 August–8 September 1995;

(l) Asia-Pacific NGO Consultation on the World Food Summit, Bangkok, 29–30 April 1996;

(m) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996, and the NGO Forum;

(n) Meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Council of Ministers in Charge of Trade, Christchurch, New Zealand, July 1996;

(o) Forty-ninth World Health Assembly, Geneva, August 1996;

(p) Third session, ESCAP Committee on Poverty Alleviation through Economic Growth and Development, Bangkok, October 1996;

(q) UNESCO Conference on NGOs, Paris, October 1996;

(r) Planning meeting of UNESCO NGOs for Collective Consultation on Education for All, Hamburg, 12–15 November 1996;

(s) World Food Summit, Rome, 13–17 November 1996;

(t) NGO Committee on the Family: Focus on Families, Actions and Issues Beyond This Year, Vienna, 19–20 November 1995;

(u) Sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, New York, January and July 1997;

(v) Meeting of the Subgroup on NGOs of the High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations system, New York, 5 February 1997;

(w) Commission for Social Development, New York, 25 February–6 March 1997;

(x) International Day of the Family, New York, 8 May 1997;

(y) United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Sustainable Development, New York, 23–27 June 1997;

(z) UNESCO Conference on Literacy and Education for All, Hamburg, 14–18 July 1997;

(aa) ESCAP NGO Forum on Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur, 8–10 September 1997.

Reports on United Nations activities and meetings attended are sent promptly by the representatives concerned directly to the presidents of all national member associations and all international officers and are printed later in the *International Bulletin*.

PPSEAWA is committed to activities and programmes under relevant United Nations resolutions and the Beijing Platform for Action.

In preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women and the NGO Forum, the then President of PPSEAWA, as the focal point, organized all NGO activities in the Asia-Pacific area. PPSEAWA was also an important part of the Asia-Pacific Working Group, which presented a document, well-received by the Governments, containing suggested amendments to the Platform for Action. At the Forum, PPSEAWA presented two posters and two books, and arranged for the attendance of 11 young women from PPSEAWA countries who could not have attended otherwise.

PPSEAWA, with support form UNESCO, *inter alia*, has sponsored a number of educational meetings, workshops and seminars in the Asia-Pacific region. The first was a series of seminars on environmental education for women, held from 1992 to June 1995. Next, 45 women from 17 countries attended a two-day seminar on women, the family and health in Apia, 19–20 April 1996. From January to June 1997, 18 PPSEAWA national member associations held one-day meetings dealing with teenagers, the family and health.

Posters distributed at the above meetings, as well as proceedings thereof and a copy of the PPSEAWA semi-annual *International Bulletin* have been filed with the Non-governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

PPSEAWA held its nineteenth international conference in Tonga from 24 August to 1 September 1994. The main theme was "women of wisdom are pillars of nations", and the four subthemes were related to critical areas of concern from the draft Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women. There was a pre-conference workshop on the family and food.

The twentieth conference was held in Kuala Lumpur from 25 August to 2 September 1997. The theme was "strengthening alliances for a better world toward the twenty-first century". the workshop theme was "women entrepreneurs: challenges and opportunities in the twenty-first century".

PPSEAWA-Cook Islands has an ongoing programme called "Growing in Peace" in which they offer positive parenting classes and a library reading programme for children.

PPSEAWA-Japan is active in UNIFEM activities and has given 39 scholarships in nine years to non-Japanese Asian students in Japan.

PPSEAWA-Malaysia has published two handbooks for families and children about environmental issues, following the 1993 Regional Conference on Family and the Environment.

PPSEAWA-New Zealand has given financial aid to a Fijian schoolgirl in New Zealand, a midwifery student in the Philippines, the wives of Solomon Islands theological students in New Zealand and Pacific island women doctors for attendance at a medical conference in Auckland.

PPSEAWA-Philippines raised money and personally carried relief materials to typhoon victims in Luzon; organized medical and dental services for municipalities in the Mountain Province; and provided leadership training for spouses of elected officials.

PPSEAWA-Samoa has a joint project with the Samoan National Council of Women for the encouragement of women candidates in general elections.

PPSEAWA-Thailand has ongoing projects in rural childcare, literacy, youth development, vocational training and environmental conservation.

PPSEAWA-Tonga, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, organized an two-day seminar for 150 vendors in a newly built market. Attendants were taught proper preparation of their produce and sanitary care of the market for the betterment of public health.

PPSEAWA-United States of America has a "United Nations Day" every year, and celebrated the fiftieth anniversaries of both the United Nations and UNESCO. Local chapters give scholarships to students at nearby colleges.

PPSEAWA deeply values its relationship with the United Nations and its accreditation to the Economic and Social Council, ESCAP, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNIFEM. PPSEAWA also deeply appreciates its relationships with the NGO sections of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Public Information. Members of the Secretariat have been especially helpful.

11. Pathways to Peace

(Special consultative status granted 1989)

Quadrennial report of activities for the period 1994–1997

Introduction

Pathways to Peace (PTP) is an international educational, consultative, peace-building, not-for-profit organization. The primary mission of Pathways to Peace is to assist leaders and their organizations — through consultation, international peace-building initiatives and substantive multilateral and inter-generational programmes — to support the spirit, evolving purpose and principles of the United Nations.

PTP directors and representatives work closely with international NGOs in all the world's regions in order to build cooperation between them and with the United Nations Secretariat and relevant agencies. PTP acts as international secretariat for the "We the Peoples" Initiative, sanctioned by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as a United Nations Peace Messenger Initiative from 1989 to 2000. PTP invites new participants and coordinates communication among them by means of e-mail and other correspondence, an annual newsletter and the Initiative Web site (http://wethepeoples.org). The expanding roster of participating organizations attests to the many thousands who are affected by the work of PTP. Participating organizations represent all the world's regions, and their activities cover the full spectrum of significant issues facing humanity at the dawn of the twenty-first century, including those addressed by all United Nations conferences and summits. By fostering inter-cultural and inter-generational cooperation, this civil society Initiative has been contributing to the building of cultures of peace since its inauguration in 1983.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and cooperation with United Nations programmes and conferences

Following up on the World Conference on Human Rights in June of 1993 and prior to the establishment of the first preparatory committee for the World Summit for Social Development in 1994, PTP made an informal enquiry as to the interest of international NGOs in forming a caucus on the rights of the child. As a result of the general positive response, PTP formally inaugurated the Rights of the Child Caucus within the United Nations system in January 1994. During the first session of the preparatory committee for the World Summit for Social Development in New York, the caucus began building cooperation among existing international NGOs, United Nations agencies and representatives of other caucuses, in order to develop a common inter-caucus agenda at all upcoming United Nations conferences. The Rights of the Child Caucus also served as an advocacy tool for both international NGOs and United Nations agencies. During this time Pathways to Peace was one of the few NGOs requested by the World Summit for Social Development secretariat to address a plenary session (2 February 1994). The Caucus continued to meet daily during the second (22 August–2 September 1994) and third sessions (16 and 17 January 1995). PTP requested Defense for Children International to serve as co-Chair, thus representing North-South solidarity.

PTP presented a final statement on behalf of the Rights of the Child Caucus to the World Summit for Social Development secretariat in Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995. The Caucus decided it would continue its integrative action through a series of United Nations conferences ending with the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul in June 1996.

PTP sponsored the InfoAction Exchange Project at Habitat II (May–June 1996), reporting on conference activities from young people's perspective, which engaged

young people in print and broadcast media. PTP representatives also participated in the Habitat II preparatory committees.

Three generations of women represented PTP in September 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and presented workshops on relevant conference themes. PTP representatives participated in all preparatory committees for this Conference.

PTP was represented at the Executive Committee meeting for the fiftieth anniversary of UNICEF in May 1996. During that year, the President of PTP met with the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva, preparatory to the meeting of the Economic and Social Council. Another Geneva PTP representative was present at all Council and Commission on Human Rights meetings. PTP was represented at all United Nations conferences and most preparatory committees occurring during the years 1994 to 1997.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

In honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, Pathways to Peace helped to design and co-sponsored several events in 1995. PTP inaugurated and co-hosted a series of convenings of diverse organizations, which resulted in the formation of a working coalition called Action Coalition for Global Change (ACGC), comprising over 60 organizations. ACGC convened the first United People's Assembly (UPA) in San Francisco in June, modelling an integrated NGO form of a People's General Assembly. A preparatory committee for that event was also held in San Francisco in 1994. During the annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference in September 1997, PTP, ACGC and other NGOs hosted planning meetings for the Millennium Peoples' Assembly, called for by Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

PTP sponsored the Children's World Peace Festival in June 1995, uniting the National Park Service, the United States army and the Bay Area Discovery Museum in providing a venue which marked the historic cooperation of governmental and non-governmental agencies. Young people representing hundreds of organizations came from around the world, in addition to those who were participating in the World Summit of Children, in honour of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary celebrations. PTP had been the primary organizer of the World Summit of Children in 1994, designing its pattern of regional preparatory committees. (Leadership was transferred to another organization in 1995.)

In September 1995, Pathways to Peace inaugurated the "peace-building inquiry for the twenty-first century" (PB21). This five-year inquiry was inspired by the "We the Peoples" Initiative, and is dedicated to the United Nations and to building cultures of peace. PB21 assembles leading international experts in science, economics, environment and various other fields to consider the questions and key trends which will help to define emerging paradigms as humanity enters the twenty-first century. A summary report will be included in the report to the Secretary-General after the culmination of the Peace Messenger Initiative in 2000.

In 1996 and 1997 Pathways to Peace continued its semi-annual symposia for the peace-building inquiry for the twenty-first century, extending its partnerships to include many other international NGOs such as the Centre for International Peace-building, Davidhuis, Fondation sommet mondial des femmes, H.M.S. Asociados, the Institute for Multi-track Diplomacy, the Institute of Noetic Sciences, Schumacher College and the World Business Academy.

In 1997 PTP representatives participated in the planning for the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the related "season for non-violence". Continuing PTP efforts since 1983 to promote recognition and observance of the International Day of Peace, declared in 1981 by the General Assembly (resolution 36/67), PTP representatives worked with other international NGOs and members of the Department of Public Information to create unprecedented participation in this day by schoolchildren in classrooms around the world, at United Nations Headquarters and on the United Nations CyberSchoolBus Web site. In 1996 and 1997, PTP consulting services supported successful UNICEF fund-raising efforts through schools and "UNICEF 50" celebration planning, as well as planning for the UNESCO International Year for the Culture of Peace.

Other relevant activities

Pathways to Peace provided consultation in the planning of the agenda for and the design of the Department of Public Information NGO annual meetings in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. A PTP representative served as chair of the Department's NGO Executive Committee in 1997.

PTP received special recognition for its role as secretariat of the "We the Peoples" Initiative in a letter from Under-Secretary-General Gillian Sorensen dated 8 September 1994. In part, she stated:

> "The Peace Messenger Initiative is dedicated to the vision of the United Nations in the 21st century — its role in engendering Peace through Cooperation; and

the United Nations at 50 and beyond — its relevance in the post-cold war era. In your commitment to fostering peace, I hope you will continue to aim to motivate members of your community and beyond to work together with the U.N. in making peace a practical reality in the 21st century and into the millennium. Let me urge you to join with others worldwide for a renewal of that commitment at the personal, group, community, national and international levels in celebration of our progress along the many paths to peace."

This last sentence clearly describes the work of PTP as secretariat for this Peace Messenger Initiative.

In 1996 and 1997 PTP representatives participated in numerous international NGO conferences, including the United Religions Initiative, the Global Dialogue Consortium's interfaith dialogues with business leaders and preparatory meetings for the 1999 World Peace Conference in the Hague. PTP has served as co-convenor of several international planning meetings related to the World Peace Conference in connection with PB21.

The PTP UNICEF representative worked with high school students in 1997, educating them about the United Nations and helping them to design a Web site for young people which enables them to contact their governmental representatives to urge them to support the United Nations, especially regarding the payment of the United States debt.

The People for Peace Project has expanded the presence of PTP on the World Wide Web, which features the "We the Peoples" Initiative (wethepeoples.org), the International Day of Peace and Peace Messenger interviews conducted at United Nations conferences from 1989 to 1991 (see also pathwaystopeace.org).

The PTP President served on the Advisory Council of the Global Commission to Fund the United Nations in 1997. The PTP Children's Peace Education Project was extended to refugee camps in Croatia in 1994, 1996 and 1997.

12. Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for International and Cultural Affairs)

(Special consultative status granted 1949)

Aims and purposes of Pax Romana

(a) To develop a network of Catholic students and professionals/intellectuals committed to the vision of a society based on justice, peace and solidarity;

(b) To build a community of lay faithful and leaders within the Church in solidarity with the poor and marginalized in the society;

(c) To search collectively for an ecologically and socially sustainable development model;

(d) To protect and promote human and people's rights, and to contribute to the development of international human rights standards;

(e) To promote inter-cultural dialogue, in particular ecumenical and inter-religious dialogue, to promote mutual understanding and religious tolerance.

At present, Pax Romana is present in more than 50 countries on all five continents.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Pax Romana has participated in various United Nations activities through its own delegates working at the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna and at United Nations meetings.

New York

1995

(a) Ninth session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries;

(b) Fourth World Conference on Women;

(c) World Youth Forum of the United Nations System;

(d) Several meetings within the Programme on Poverty.

1997

(a) Follow-up meeting on the World Youth Forum and at informal consultations with the United Nations Youth Unit;

(b) "Indigenous Day".

Geneva

1994

(a) Forty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(b) NGO Special Committee on Social Development;

(c) NGO Subcommittee on the South.

1995

(a) Fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, with oral interventions made on several items, such as the rights of indigenous peoples, the rights of the child, the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, mass migrations and displaced persons, and others;

(b) Forty-seventh session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with oral and written interventions;

(c) Working Group and Special Committee on the Future of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations;

(d) Seminar of the United Nations Research Institute on Social Development;

(e) NGO Special Committee on Social Development;

(f) NGO Subcommittee on the South.

1996

(a) Fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, with oral and written intervention, as well as lobbying and contacts with delegates, United Nations experts, special rapporteurs and other NGOs;

(b) Forty-eighth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

1997

(a) Fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights;

(b) Forty-ninth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(c) NGO briefing meeting on national security law.

Vienna

The Pax Romana representative in Vienna has attended sessions of the following meetings:

(a) Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(b) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(c) Committee on the Family;

(d) Committee on the Situation of Women;

(e) Committee on the Exploitation of Children;

(f) World Days of Peace, Offer Forgiveness and Receive Peace;

(g) World Youth Fora of the United Nations System.

The representative has also been involved in the wording, drafting and reviewing of several documents.

Other meetings

(a) Workshop on spirituality during the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995);

(b) World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, March 1995).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and the specialized agencies

(a) NGO Forum and Fourth World Conference on Women — Actions for Equality, Development and Peace;

(b) Expert seminars and drafting groups on implementation of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, juveniles deprived of their liberty, instrumental use of juveniles and children, women in extreme poverty, declaration on the elimination of violence against women, etc.;

(c) NGO meetings, such as the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs, the Vienna NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, etc.;

(d) Report about the legal framework under Spanish criminal law regarding the question of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as requested by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

(e) Cooperation with some experts of the Subcommission on issues such as landmines and transnational corporations.

Other relevant activities

(a) International seminar on the topic "towards a feminization of culture" as part of preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Gazzada, Italy, April 1995);

(b) The Asian Human Rights Workshop on Challenges of Globalization for Human Rights in Asia (Bangkok, 2–9 August 1997); a United Nations expert from the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva was invited to speak about United Nations human rights mechanisms;

(c) International colloquium on challenges of globalization for peace and human rights (Assisi, Italy, 22 September 1997).

Publications

(a) Newsletter (special issue, September 1996; No. 2, December 1996; No. 1, July 1997; and No. 1, March 1998);

(b) *Convergence* (Nos. 1 and 2, 1994; Nos. 3 and 4, 1995; Nos. 5 and 6, 1996; and No. 7, 1997);

(c) "Towards a Feminization of Culture — an Alternative Vision of Society", report of the Pax Romana Women Project (1993–1995), December 1995;

(d) "Human Rights and the Church in Asia", report of the Asian Human Rights Workshop (Bangkok, August 1997).